HELPING HAND TO RECLAIM CITY'S FALLEN PEOPLE.

Industrial School Helps the Children of the Poorer Classes to Clothe Themselves.

PRACTICAL AID FOR CONVERTED

HOW SUPERINTENDENT WHEELER GAINS CONVERTS.

Beneficiaries of the Mission Receive Much in Cast-Off Garments-Pernanency of the Rescues.

ongregation which gathers at the Rescue Mission on Sunday nights is made up of all classes of people, but, with the of them, it is easy to be seen that poverty is the ruling factor in their lives. The massion is located at the corner of Pennsylvania and South streets, and the who assemble there come from the less presperous sections of the city. There can, in the little assembly, be seen weak faces that are marked with disipation, hard counterances that stamp the criminal and the strang look that distinguishes the man who has been converted. The contrast of the three types is very pronounced and

ervices in this place are carried on way that always distinguished the camp meetings, for everything is arouse enthusiasm and interest. etings are opened with song services. re concluded with prayers, then alks by some members of the local , after which an hour or more is to the giving of testimony, praying ging. The mission draws a class of by its mode of worship that would inside of any other church. Often ens that some unfortunate will drift use he hears the hymns being sung heard as a boy. The congregation thers is sincere and pays the greatention to everything that is said. nay imagine that in such a church a lack of attention prevails, but a wrong impression. Those who go re there for the good that they will derive from the talks. They are there to e words of assurance that, no matter how bad their past lives may have been or how they may have wasted their youth, men and women may be made of And as the strains of the old hymn "There is no Dark River There" are heard closing song it is doubtful if every men and woman present does not feel bet-

ter for being there. work at the mission is carried on by ntendent Wheeler, Miss Rena Dowler rs. Mary E. May, who devote their time to it. Besides these are also a number of women about the city ssist by giving a part of their time. ork covers all forms of charitable and riligious work. The endeavor of those onduct the mission is to be friends to the friendless. No matter who a person e, whether in good circumstances or a hardened criminal, he can go to them for as to how he can best mend his ways and it will be given to him. During tear there were 3,691 callers at the office! To receive all of them it can be seen was buite a task in itself. The majority of these callers were people who were in trout e and came for advice. Many of them were mothers whose sons were serving work louse sentences; others were men who had hist come from the penitentiary, and there were still others who were in poverty. These latter needed clothing and food for theirichildren and came for aid, which was of cases Mr. Wheeler has kept in touch giver if found worthy. Whenever those who have charge of the mission receive word? that there is a family in need they go to them without delay and furnish re-

Every Saturday afternoon there is conducted at the mission a domestic school, there has been two bequests left to it of girls! whose mothers have not the time, v. In many cases the mothers accompanys their daughters and make over old garnients that are sent to the institution to be distributed. The garments when finished are given to the women for their own use, for all who attend the school are in need? These women and little girls also quilts from scraps that are sent there from various factories. There is always a good sale for the quilts, and in this way the women are spared the feeling that they are dependent on charity. The school is taught by five young women, volunteers. There are about 100 pupils. These little girls, with the aid of the teachers, make various garments for themselves besides doing other kinds of sewing. It has been found by experience that this school is of great advantage to these people, for in the majority of cases the mothers have neither the time nor material with which to teach their little girls to sew, and then the school has the additional effect of making them feel that they are not depending upon charity for what they get, which adds

pride to their dispositions. Another thing that the mission conducts, and which is very beneficial to the children of the poorer district of Indianapolis, is the Sunday school. This has all the time about 125 pupils and toward the holidays they increase to about twice this number because the Christmas entertainment is regarded as one of the features of the in charge of the mission always at this time give candies to the children and also have a Christmas tree. This is blways looked upon as a great treat by the children, few of whom have festivitiefat their own homes. Those who do atter, the Sunday school, which is taught by volenteer teachers, manifest great interest she work and are all very regular in their attendance. It is a very interesting sight to visit the school on Sunday afternoon and see these little folks going thinugh their exercises. There are many of hem who are exceptionally bright and with go through their lessons with more intell gence than the average. Some of them that attend are very young, but even with these the strictest attention is paid.

Experintendent Wheeler keeps in close to ch with the Police Court and police autherities. In this way he is enabled to do good and help a class of people that is generally thought to be entirely lost and not withy laboring for. Mr. Wheeler works upan the theory that there is some good in everybody, no matter how bad he may m. His work in the Police Court is krown to be of great aid to the young peowhich follows. Few lemining and the plant which follows. Few lemining and ture within the doors of "Commons" and ture within the doors of "Commons" and ture within the doors of "Commons" and the visit is seldom repeated. for clouds of waving white napkins and a cheer are compliments of too apparent frankness. means that he was there every day | col

there was court. In these visits he got forty-eight girls out of this place and returned them to their homes or found homes for them, and up to the present time every one of them has led a respectable life. Mr. Wheeler often finds men in Police Court whom he tries to convert to better lives, but who will not listen to him. He does not give up in despair, but when he holds his meetings at the workhouse, which he does every Wednesday afternoon, he hunts them out and keeps on talking to them until finally, when they have served their sentences, they will join the mission.

SERVICES AT HOSPITAL. Besides the services that are held at the workhouse every Sunday afternoon a visit to the City Hospital is made and services are held in every ward where it is deemed advisable. It would be surprising if it was only known how many men are converted from these two institutions every year. At the workhouse there has been a temperance organization formed which is called the "Rescue Mission Blue Button Total Abstinence Association." It was formed by the inmates without the aid of any one. They drew up their pledge and each signed it, and it was presented to Mr. Wheeler as a surprise. Each member of the organization wears a blue button in the lapel of his coat. At the workhouse there are large numbers taking the pledge not to touch liquor when they are released. The order proved so popular that at the mission others began joining until now every night large temperance meetings are held.

At the Rescue Mission, while there is no

place to lodge people, all aid will be given any who are homeless and a place will be found for them. This institution, while independent of all other charitable and religious organizations, does not interfere with their work in the least. Those in charge of the mission aid numbers of people each year to become inmates in the various public institutions who would suffer on account of their ignorance in not knowing the requirements of getting in such places, and because the unfortunate people always have a dread of asylums for the reason that they know nothing about them. At the mission there is always a supply of clothing kept on hand which is sent there by people who have no further use for it. Cast-off garments are always acceptable, for the demand is considerably over the supply. Last year there were 1,151 garments given out. These were carefully given after a thorough investigation as to whether the persons who received them were worthy or not. Those at the mission ask any one who has cast-off clothing to send it or they will be glad to call for any that they are notified of. There is also a supply of provisions kept for immediate need in the event of any cases being reported after night or on Saturday afternoon, when it is too late to notify the township

One branch of the work at the mission which Mr. Wheeler has found to be of great benefit and to bring many converts to him is known as the penitentiary correspondence. He writes letters to six different the surrounding States. In all the correspondence is carried on with something over fifty prisoners. These letters are written by Mr. Wheeler with the idea in view that these men can be converted to religion. better lives. This prison correspondence has been going on for a number of years and while spending his evenings behind the bars he seriously considers these letters of

word that is written in them." SUCCESS OF THE MISSION. Since the mission was opened, which was nine years ago, the names of 2.840 people have been enrolled who were converted, and there has also been a large number whose names are not known. In a number

the altar, and in every instance not one of them has gone back to his former ways. The Rescue Mission is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions from people about town. Also in the last few years that in the course of a few years a new building can be constructed, as the present one is not large enough to accommodate the crowds that gather. The present officers of the institution are: President, W. H. Elvin; vice president, T. H. Spann; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Hubbard. The advisory board is composed of the Rev. tirely nonsectarian and every minister in the city at some time delivers a sermon before the mission's congregation.

Great Pleasure at No Cost.

"The best part of my summer at the lake did not cost a single cent," said a brownfaced, busy little mother of several chil-"We just lived on the beach, and my children reveled so in the brillian nebbles found at the water's edge that it gave me an idea. They collected the pebbles and shells in little glass bottles or jars-every child on the sand was to b een with a little glass jar half full of bright pebbles, or 'lucky stones.' 'Lucky stones' are pebbles with holes in them. In my walks along the shore I gathered pasket of pebbles and shells, too, and since we came home I have filled little jars and

ould, and have sent them around to children in our neighborhood who did not go away this summer. "All children love pretty pebbles, and my pottles of lake treasure gave unbounded de-The bottles must be filled with water to bring out the beautiful tintsed, brown, green and yellow. Two dear ld ladies asked for bottles of my pebbles and told me they would enjoy looking at them all winter long.

bottles with them, mixing them as to color

as artistically and as attractively as

"In every bottle I put several small fosils and corals, also one 'lucky stone' to bring luck to the recipient. It has occurred to me that bottles of bright pebbles like these might be welcome in the convalescent wards of hospitals, where the patients need diversion and entertainment that will not be fatiguing. Next year I mean to bring home a great quantity of shells and bbles and enlarge my field of distribu-

Dining at Yale.

About 900 men board at the university dining hall, or "commons," as it is known outside of the official catalogue, and they have their customs. Drop a platter or dis upon the mosaic floor and a prolonged will go up from every man in the Without any feasible provocation one man can start a din by tapping with his knife upon a plate or pitcher, and his small part will then be overwhelmed, for hundreds will join in the unharmonious clatter. After a successful football aseball game the variety of "stunts" wide. The score is rhythmically counted adapted songs of the day are sung and then ing. And it may be that some of the dishes fall by intention, for the cheer shes fall by intention, shes fall by intentions will be among the things of the past."

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE WEAR-ING OF EYE GLASSES.

How Big Circuses Inspect Their Advance Advertising-Advance of Hotels on the European Plan.

and instead of taking headache and neu- the Brain." ralgia medicines the sufferers are now showing their good sense by having their eyes examined at once by the excellent coming noted. A stranger in the city reimpressed him particularly was the sur- iness during last week. "After a fire that the "big show." prising number of people here that wear burned down part of a factory the other glasses. For my part I don't regard this day the owners received so many proas proof that Indianapolitans generally are posals from aspiring cities that winted they display admirable common sense by to publish a notice to the effect that only adopting so promptly the surest method a small part of their factory had birned of curing themselves of some of the 'ills | and that they were not open to proposals that flesh is heir to.'

to do with it. I know for a fact that the | moving and perhaps contribute sulfstanpresence of the innumerable particles of tially toward the construction of as new soft coal floating in the atmosphere caused | building. People who own land or are enhundreds of cases of eye inflammation last | gaged in business in cities realize that it winter, and there is some likelihood of an | pays them to have their town grow and cold season. It is not only that the introduction of foreign matter upon the eyeball | ting their money back in the incleased results in inflammation that makes this trouble so important, but such inflammation always renders the eye sensitive to contagious troubles, such as 'pink eye' and trachoma. There have already been a number of cases of 'pink eye' among the school children of the city, and I would warn all parents to exercise the utmost care in such cases; they should take their children out of school as soon as the distemper makes itself known and keep them out until they are entirely cured. 'Pink eye' has the most favorable conditions for becoming epidemic when air is close or burdened with foreign matter, and if it ever got a good start in this city it might go so far as to cause the closing of the schools."

xxx Davis Rittleman, an old-time showman, was in the city during the last week and had some entertaining experiences to relate of his season's travels with the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers' show, with which he has been connected. He says that the most important change which has been made and in this way when they get out will lead in the circus business during the summer has been the improved methods of keeping a check on the advertising. "You have no much good has been found to come from it. | idea what a vast undertaking it is for a As a man who at one time was a convict, big show to manage its advertising in the subject. "Inspectors are now sent through penitentiary seem long and dreary, and to the country after the advertising cars to receive letters like these lets him know | make certain that every bill is up, and oththat there is some one outside who will re- er inspectors are sent along a little later ceive him and who really cares for his to see that the bills stay up until the day Mr. Wheeler's, for he thinks about every tract that the storekeeper shall continue to display the bills in his windows until the circus has pitched its tents. In former years the storekeepers were given the and, as a result, many of them would cheat the management by fleliberately taking down the bills if they wanted the winthe inspectors are putting a stop to such practices now, and the storekeepers don't receive their free admissions to the tents unless they have been faithful to their

"The general manager of the show's adfore the circus arrives and unless the lithographs are in place the contract is taken up at the door and its possessor refused free admittance. Another new feature of circus advertising is that all of the big shows are making good every promise given on their bills. You don't see any fake advertising paper among the big American circuses M. L. Haines, Morris Ross, W. H. Roll and | these days. The managers of the great J. H. Dalrymple. The organization is en- | tent entertainments are strictly honest with the public, and that's really quite a wonderful change from the old days, when I first went into the business-the times when the last thing you would expect of a circus was to live up to the extravagant promises made on the kaleidoscopial bilis."

"The general dining room of the big American hotel is gradually giving way to ordinaries, grill rooms and breakfast rooms," remarked a traveling man in the lobby at the Denison the other day. "The distinct feature of the modern hostelry in this country is the ascendancy of what is called the 'European plan,' but which isn't European at all, but rather a state of affairs brought about by the strenuous American life which has compelled the separation of the rooming and dining charges of the hotel. This changed condition of hotel life is noticeable all over the United States. and the new hotels that are being built, including the handsome one you are soon to have here in Indianapolis, are all giving special attention to this up-to-date arrangement of things. The proper name for the new method of hotel living is the 'optional plan.' In the old way, if a hotel had 200 guests a day the catering was based upon that number, and each guest paid his proportion, whether he took his meals in the general dining room or not, but this was unprofitable on account of the coming and going of a great number of guests within an hour or so, resulting in a lack of uniformity in the numbers of guests from one day to another.

"In any of the three or four dining rooms in the modern hotels the guest may be served with a good table d'hote dinner, a chop and a bottle of beer, a breakfast of bacon and eggs or coffee and rolls-in fact. as much or as little as he may desire. It is true that he generally pays more for the living on the old 'American plan,' but Americans like to please themselves and to suit their own convenience in eating as well as in everything else, and the big general dining rooms have been doomed for some time to gradually disappear. I think it will be but a question of a short time

XXX "Some people are awfully absent-minded." said an attendant at the public library.

There is a tendency on the part of many patrons of the public library to forget things and leave them in the books they have been reading. Articles of every \$ind and description are found from time to time in the volumes. Letters are the articles most commonly found in the books returned by readers. If they are sealed, stamped and addressed, they are sen! on

their way, but opened letters addressed to

persons unknown to us, are kept a reason-

able length of time and then destroyed, un-

less they are claimed by somebody. "Spectacles and even scissors are often "Have you ever stopped to notice how discovered between the pages of books but many people of Indianapolis are wearing such things usually find their way tack and its vicinity as a very dull locality market on the following morning, by which glasses?" said one of the best-known oc- to their owners. Bookmarks, endeared to indeed on days that are not "market days." time they have absorbed the liquid to such ulists of the city the other day. "While their possessors by some association, are Who would dream of finding interesting an extent that each fowl has increased in it is true that there is more eye trouble in frequent visitors at the library, and I know sights in and about the big red brick build- weight from a quarter to half a pound. this city than there used to be, it is also of one book-mark in particular that has ings opposite the courthous on the "off This little "trick of the trade" was recently true that people give more attention to been discovered in returned volumes a days" of the week? And yet if you ask discovered by a prominent Indianapolis their eyes than formerly. People seem to dozen times or more. On two or three oc- any of the hucksters that play so im- physician who happened to walk in upon a realize nowadays that the maladies which | casions indorsed checks have been found be- portant a part in the public market of In- "fattening bee," as he humorously called formerly were always called 'headaches' or tween the pages of books, and one man was dianapolis which day is the busiest one in it, while making a tour of the market. neuralgia' were, nine times out of ten, absent-minded enough to leave a five-collar all the week for them, they will answer, While this practice is not injurious to the

affected with poor eyesight, but rather that to take them in that they were offliged for adoption. Any factory or established "At the same time there is no doubt that | business employing labor can have its ence of soft coal soot in the air has much it a site for a factory, pay the experise of pidemic of the trouble during the coming they are willing to hire desirable inhabitants to come to them. They rely upor getvalue of land or the general increase in business. The result is that the migratory disposition is intensified and it has become a familiar thing not only for individuals to move, but for great aggregations of workingmen to shift the scene of their activities from one city to another."

TEST OF "TERRALIG. Baltimore Inventor's Artificial Fuel

Given a Public Trial.

Baltimore Sun. In the presence of a number of dentlesioner of Street Cleaning Paul Ighart, who had been invited to witness the demonstration, a public test was made yesterday afternon at 4 o'clock at the tannery of Mr. Charles A. Zipp. 1403 East Madison street, of "terralig," the new artificial fuel invented by Dr. Jacob Mellinger, a wellknown chemist of 2518 Madison avenue, the

Sun on Aug. 15 last. Those who were present, in addition to Commissioner Iglehart and Dr. Melinger, were Mr. Alexander Hamill, of the hammond Ice Company; Mr. John Bluernschmidt, of the John Bauernschmidt; Brewing Company; Mr. Solomon Strauss, of the National Brewing Company; Mr. H. Fred Gauss, of the Bokel-McKenney Corapany; Justice J. Frank Robinson, Dr. Charles W. Hartung, Dr. Edward Schildt, Mr. George Klingstine, Mr. Edward Persohn, Mr. S. De Wolf, Mr. William Creamer, Mr. G. A.

story of whose experiments was told in the

Zipp and a reporter of the Sun. The first test, which was considered by all present to be a most successful ofe, was and a small quantity of wood were placed in the stove and a number of small pieces of "terralig" placed on top. In a very few minutes after being ignited the fuel was burning briskly and throwing out can intense heat. No odor or smoke was apparent after the wood had been burned. amount of "terralig" used was about six pounds, and the fire, which was soon a mass of hot coals, lasted for over threequarters of an hour and was still Jurning

when the guests had left. Following the test in the stove a second one was made in the furnace which runs the engine in Mr. Zipp's place. The coals in the furnace were at a red heat when the artificial fuel was put in, and the latter ignited almost immediately and coutinued asphalt pavement underneath. You

The fuel used yesterday had been subected to a pressure of 60,000 pounds. It was in a cylindrical form about an inch and a half in diameter by three inches long. From statements made by Ir. Melinger it is the intention to secure h sure of from 80,000 to 120,000 pounds which he claims will give the fuel the density, which he says is all that is dacking o make his invention entirely satisfactory When this is done, and he expects to have some of the compound manufact; red at that pressure shortly, the inventor claims that the product will then burn with the same density as anthracite coal, will last as long and will give out an amount of heat almost equal to the natural product. It was said yesterday that a company i being formed, to be known as the Ferralig Fuel Company, and that a number of capi

talists in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are ready to back the company as soon as the final test is made. Dr. Mellinger also said that he had information where roper machinery can be had at once which will turn out 200,000 bricks of the "terra ig every ten hours. Each brick will weigh about seven pounds. The brick form has been deemed the best to be used. After being made the fuel will be broken into proper size and will then be sent khrough breaker, where the different sizes will be

assorted, as in hard coal. According to Dr. Mellinger, and borroborated by Mr. Hamill, who has charge of the financial end, acting in the interests of the ones who are to back the proposed company, the cost of manufactuing the new fuel is already known. Though the rate to be charged would not be given, i was said that it will be less than half the cost of a ton of the best anthracity coal. Mr. Hamill said: "I believe that the fuel will make a radical reform in the use of anthracite and bituminous coal, because o cheapness, the great heat intensity. s utter lack of smoke and odor and the small quantity of ashes. It will be a boom to the housewife, because it is clean and can be handled without making any dirt around the house. There is no need for me go into details of the invention, for the Sun has already had an excellent article. Neither will I say anything soout the cost to the consumer. However, you may state that a company for its manufacture is in the process of formation and that we know of a proper plant where the fuel car

All the gentlemen present appeaded to be exceedingly pleased with the demonstration and expressed themselvs as Sanguine of the value of the invention as soon as the material is put under a pressure sufficient to give it the required density. Commissioner Iglehart said: "It's a good thing. All it needs is the proper pressure to give the fuel the required density." Mr. Bauernschmidt: "I am peased a the test. More pressure will make the fue success, I believe. Mr. Strauss: "It's a good thing Justice Robinson: "I believe that the new

Misunderstanding

Washington Star.

"I don't know what there is about hetting on horse races that should by so dele terious to health." said young Mrs. Tor when the old American plan of hotel life kins, pensively. "I never heard of such a thing." answered the visitor. "Nather did I until I heard Charley talking about it.

Every time he makes a bet he comes home and says there is something wron, with his system."

With the customs of the makes and people on the first faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking about the antiquity of their faithful locomotive and people on the flercest quarrels were continually taking place, to judge by the high-pitched of Shebal's

"We have evidences from day to day of PREPARING FOR MARKET "We have evidences from day to day of

FRIDAY IS THE BUSY TIME FOR LOCAL DEALERS:

The Saturday Feast Requires Much Preliminary Work-How the Stand Keepers Are Supplied.

Most people think of the market house lowed to remain until the opening of the pains brought on by defective eyesight, bill in a medical book entitled 'Diseases of "Why, Friday, of course." And a Friday public health, the solution being a harmmorning visit to the big red brick struc- less one, it draws out all of the natural tures and the rambling little buildings in | flavor and juices of the fowl, leaving it al-"A curious outgrowth of the rivalries of | their rear will convince you that, after all, | most devoid of taste. American cities is the practice that obtains it's the "getting ready" for market day eye specialists for which this city is be- so generally of offering bonuses and pe- that affords more unusual interest to the cuniary inducements to manufacture's to looker-on than market day itself, just as vegetables and fruit begin to come on the marked to me the other day that one of remove their plants," observed an Afder- the preparations for a circus are so often scene of activity at about 8 o'clock and the things about Indianapolis that had son man, who was in Indianapolis on bus- more fascinating than the performance of continue to arrive throughout the morning.

and most of the night to place these ap- great displays of all imaginable good things more eye trouble is noticeable here than | choice nowadays from a long list of fities, | petizing offerings before a discriminating | to eat; huge walls of apples, pumpkins, ever before, and I believe that the preva- new and old, any one of which will give public in the tempting manner that will quinces, cabbages, turnips, sweet potatoes the last day of the week; for some of the sights to be seen in the course of a tour of the various buildings adjoining the regular market house are not conducive to growth of a healthy appetite. One can laugh at the old saying that "everybody must eat his peck of dirt" until one is made painfully aware of the fact that he himself is not an exception to the rule. ARMY OF PEOPLE.

This does not mean that the army of people that gain a livelihood in and about the Indianapolis markets are more careless or less cleanly than those of other cities. On the contrary, the local dealers, stall keepers and workers in general are, for the most part, a painstaking lot of men and women, but they are overwhelmingly handicapped in their' efforts to maintain cleanliness and order by the lack of space allotted to them. The market people all say that the city does not seem to realize the importance of securing additional territory for the purpose of carrying on the market properly. Nothing can better illustrate the growth of Indianapolis than the wonderful increase during the last few years in the marketing interests. All of the available space in the market houses proper and the adjacent buildings along Wabash street are utilized to the utmost: even the little wooden shantles-for they can scarcely be given a more dignified name-that were once used as barns or woodsheds, are now the scene of certain commercial industries that might be prosecuted with more respect to the health of the community in buildings where ventilation has been considered.

The Saturday market of Indianapolis really has its beginning with the first gray streak of dawn on Friday. It is then that the farm wagons, loaded down with cattle that has just been killed at the abattoir, line up along Wabash street, from Delaware to New Jersey, while the farmers dispose of their fresh meats to the stall keepers of the great meat market. All of the cattle must be butchered outside of the city limits, and the farmers, with the exception of those that do their own killing, stop at the abattoir while on their way to the city and pay the experienced butchers for killing their calves, sheep and hogs. By 7 o'clock there is nothing left to suggest the busy transactions that have taken place in the early morning hours except a long row of empty farm wagons and a spattering of blood stains on the smooth find the countrymen, should you care to look them up, in the little restaurants near by, drinking huge cups of hot coffee and talking over the trades they have just

By this time the hucksters have begun to put in an appearance, and then it is that the strenuous life of the day begins in earnest. The first hucksters to arrive are those that deal in poultry. The big wooden coops in their wagons are so crowded with chickens and turkeys that you wonder how the poor things have managed to breathe during their long trip to the city. There are three big stables near the market that are given up altogether to the hucksters, and here the horses are unhitched and the wagons placed in position where their contents are easily accesible. There are a number of wholesale poultry dealers near by, and these are the first to be considered in the disposal of the fowls. Sometimes the huckster will sell his entire stock to one of these larger buyers, in which case his day's work is at an end. But usually the wholesale dealers select only the best of a huckster's offering, leaving the less desirable fowls to be purchased by the smaller buyers. At one little wooden building adjoining a big stable on Wabash street six men are kept busy in a tiny apartment every Friday from daybreak until late at night "pickin' and dressin," as their occupation is generally termed, and here it is that the uninitiated visitor gets his first distasteful knowledge of life "behind the scenes" at a big public market-place. The six men wear dirty overalls made of gunnysacks and they are so besmeared and besmattered with blood and feathers from head to foot that one is reminded of "the king" in Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn' after the meb of angry citizens got through

CARING FOR POULTRY. As fast as the poultry is dressed other men, working in quarters equally as crowd ed, pack into barrels the chickens that are to be shipped to other points, cramming from 300 to 400 pounds into each barrel and loading fifty pounds of ice on top, the latter being kept in position by strips of buriap that are tied over the barrels. The poultry that is not shipped away from the city is sold to the stallkeepers of the market or grocers in various parts of the city, who, in turn, dispose of it at small profits. The hucksters prefer to deal with the wholesale buyers, but much of their time is taken up with the smaller dealers, who are invariably more particular as to "getextensive purchasers. One not acquainted with the customs of the hucksters and

voices and the words of contempt and sarcasm hurled so freely at each other's heads during the numerous transactions. Bartering and haggling is so general that the casual visitor finds himself wondering if there is any other commercial proceeding quite so important as the buying and selling of a chicken. Dealing in poultry seems to be very similar to dealing in horses; nearly all buyers and sellers appear to think that they are perfectly excusable in trying to outwit and "outtrick" each other | Express Train in a Runaway Race in every way possible, and in some cases they both combine to fool the public. Every Friday night dozens of chickens are placed in a solution of saltpeter and water and al-WORK OF HUCKSTERS.

The hucksters dealing in eggs, butter, They sell their wares to the stall keepers The great fortresses of fruits, vegetables, of the market house, and with the commeats and neatly-dressed poultry that at- mencement of the day's negotiations betract the eye of the buyer with the market | tween these general hucksters and the marbasket early on a Saturday morning have ket people the big barren inclosure under not put in a sudden and mysterious appear- Tomlinson Hall begins to undergo a wonance as did the banquet of good things in | derful transformation. All through the the days of Aladdin and the wonderful day there is cleaning and scrubbing of floors lamp; it has taken the whole preceding day and counters, arranging and rearranging of ready sales. Perhaps it is just as and the first golden oranges of the new season are built up here and there, and the florists add a picturesque appearance to the pleasing scene with their beautiful and sweet-smelling wares. By nightfall everything is in readiness for the opening of the market except the displays of the perishable or easily spoiled foods, which are kept in cold storage in big ice chests until the last moment before the street doors to the market are thrown open.

> closure are hard at work again putting finishing touches to their arrays of temptbustle; everybody seems to have a duty to | trunks. perform and everybody is performing it as if his or her life depended upon its fulfillment. The sidewalks become congested with rude vegetables and fruit stands until it seems that the buyers that are to appear later on will be unable to make their way through the narrow thoroughfares. Wagons and carts are being unloaded all around the market place and their contents piled up under the canvass roofs of the improvised stalls. Daylight gradually steals upon the busy scene; the clock high up in the courthouse tower strikes six and at last, after more than twenty-four hours of energetic preparation, the Saturday market is all ready for the public.

THE AUTUMN BOARDER.

"Concentrated attention has been stowed on the summer boarder for many seasons," remarked a hearty-looking citizen who lives in the country, "but nobody ever says anything about the autumn boarder. The autumn boarder is not so numerous, and by no means so fashionable and aggressive as the summer boarder, but he is just as distinct a type. In general, he is more companionable than the summer boarder, for his devotion to the country is more single minded; he seeks the farm to regain his health or from pure love of nature in her most attractive mood-her reflective and intellectual mood

"We take a few summer boarders out at our place, and there are two of these that One is a business woman who adores the country-she stays until the snow comes-Our other autumn boarder is a lame old bachelor. He dotes on the country, too, and says he would farm if he had sense see him split wood, drive up the cows, shuck corn and so on. He never takes his vacation in the hot weather, but always comes in autumn. Artists are great autumn most beautiful. Among steady autumn boarders hunters must be counted. Many sportsmen take no summer outing, looking cheerfully forward to the game season. Lots of morphine victims, and people, come to the try in autumn, too; their doctors send them out when other boarders are gone, and the farmhouses are quiet. As a rule, the autumn boarder is no trouble whatever; he likes everything that happens on the farm, and fits into the farm household like some happy old exiled cow that is glad to get back to pasture."

Mr. Wu Tingfang.

The fixing of the day for the departure of Mr. Wu Tingfang makes appropriate a renewal of the expression of appreciation of his talents and of sincere wishes for his success at home. He returns to China to assume very important duties, for which, as we are advised in this country, he is unusually well qualified. He has studied to much advantage the customs and methods social, commercial and political, of one of the most progressive of the Occidental powers, and the result has been to bring him to a high degree of appreciation of their worth. His recommendations to his counrymen, therefore, in the matter of estab ishing closer business relations with the outside world will be valuable, and we may hope for their adoption. In time, by send ing her brightest men abroad for study and icial service, and then recalling them to fill important posts at home where their education and observations may be tilized, China will throw off her long ethargy, and "get a move on" which wil greatly benefit her and all the world. No would be more notable than the adding of her four hundred million people to the support of up-to-date methods and the consumption of up-to-date products

As to Fine Pedigrees.

New York Press. The expression, "the Astors," "the Vanor "the Goulds," is the American equivalent for the English threadbare brase, "the Rothschilds, "came across in the Mayflower"-it would take the whole new Morgan fleet to take them all back again-is equal to "came over with onqueror" in England. But, talking about ancestry-from shirt sleeves to Newport cottages, who's who and that sort of thing Disraeli one day had been bored nearly to death by a lot of parvenu noblemen louthern cross!" he exclaimed, "think of | man were helped to alight from the cal

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF E. H. FLAGLER IN THE NORTHWEST.

with a Forest Fire of Great Area.

FLEW OVER BURNING BRIDGES

SUFFERING OF THE ENGINE CREW ALMOST MADDENING.

Great Fires Are Gradually Depopulating the Forests of the Northwest-A Grim Scene.

An Indianapolis man was among the little company of people that recently experienced one of the most thrilling railroad rides ever known-a midnight dash for life through thirty miles of burning timber in the forest country of Washington. Edgar H. Flagler, formerly connected with Wulschner's music house of this city, and now acting as traveling representative throughout the Northwest for the John Curch Music Company, of Cincinnati, was a passenger on the North Pacific express between Seattle and Spokane on the night about five weeks ago that the forest fires burst forth in all their fury in that vicinity. Flagler spent a few days with his family in Indianapolis last week before starting out on another Northwestern trip. was interesting in the extreme

He says that the superb forests of Washington and Oregon are in danger of being completely exterminated which, instead of diminishing year by year, seem to increase in frequency and extent. They are caused by the camp fires left As early as 3 o'clock Saturday morning burning by careless hunters or Indians many of the stall keepers in the big in- or by sparks from the railway engines. A volcano in full activity could hardly be a more brilliant and swful sight to behold ing exhibits, but the scene of the greatest | than the dazzling nocturnal splendor of activity has now shifted to the sidewalks the tremendous conflagrations-the united without, where the out-of-door market peo- | brilliancy of hundreds of blazing fir trees, ple hold forth, and to the meat market some lying prestrate in confused groups across the paved courtyard, where the meat | others, several hundred feet high, standsellers are placing their numberless chops ing in solemn array like condemned crimand steaks in uniform rows along their big inals until the flames rush up to their wooden blocks and counters. There are no tops and bring them down, too, or else idlers to be seen; everything is hustle and | leave them standing as blackened, ghastly

THE SILENT TERROR. experience can scarcely imagine the silent terror that seizes hold of the hearts of the people who have suddenly been whirled into the very midst of the raging flames." said Mr. Flagler. "The Pullman tor on our sleeping car awakened all of us passengers about midnight and told us that, through an error of judgment on the part of the engineer, the fast-flying express train had plunged into a forest fire that seemed to have no ending. The engineer, having had many adventures of the same kind, but of a less serious nature. had not hesitated to go right ahead with his engine when confronted with the flaming trees, thinking that there would be no more than three or four miles of the conflagration at the greatest, and feeling assured that he could bring hir train through without disaster, as he had often done be

"But the engineer had made frightful mistake this time for the express had sped on mile after mile through that burning forest, and with each new mile the flames seemed to be raging flercer and fiercer and the huge clouds of smoke from the burning fir trees growing thicker with every monent, until his eyes became so inflamed that he could scarcely see to run his locomotive. The sufferings of the two occupants of that engine cab-the engineer and his firemanmust have been maddening, and when I go over the whole night's rida again in my mind I cannot understand how those two and whirls into town on her wheel every men ever lived through it. With their eyes Poet Filey says, 'eats like a farm hand.' parched that they could not even speak to each other, they worked awhy with all the life that was left in them to keep the locomotive under perfect control and to run it enough, but that he is only smart enough | along the rails as fast as steam could to make a living in town. You ought to make it go. I talked with the engineer afterward and found that he had become an old man in the course of that awful ride; it actually seemed that twenty years had been suddenly added so his life. He boarders; they know when the country is told me that, as he realized the fact that the fire was not one of the ordinary sort with which he had grown to familiar, but was instead an enormous conflagration that seemed to stretch on indefinitely, his mind became perfectly calm with the hopelessness of inevitable doom, and, although he kept his engine speeding onward faster than it had ever run before, he felt that it was a useless thing to even try to run away from the all-consuming flames.

AN AWFUL RIDE. "It was an awful ride. The crackling of the timber, the breaking of the car windows from the excessive heat and the clouds of smoke that obscured even the faces of the passengers all added to the terror of it all. The train dashed on over a burning bridge that fell with a crash an instant after the last car had rushed across the trestle work. There wasn't a soul on board that train who thought we could possibly get out of that flery forest alive, but there was hardly an outcry of fear. A silent hopelessness like that experienced by the engineer seemed to settle over us all. There was simply nothing to do but wait until the end came, and I've no doubt that some of the passengers would have welcomed a terrific crash into a canyon as a relief from the dreadful suspense. But, strange to say, the crash never came, although the train passed over two more burning bridges during the thrilling journey. At last the word passed from one sleeping car to another that the end of the forest fire was in sight at last, and sure enough in another five minutes, during which the long express train seemed to fairly fly through the night, we were on the outskirts of that tremendous burning forest and before long were steaming slowly into a little town, the engine panting like a race horse after a lightning race.

"The platform at the railway station o the town was packed with people the hour. It seemed that everybody miles around had come to see the train that had come through thirty miles of one of the fiercest fores' fires that Washing had ever known. When we passengers go out of our coaches we were shocked our selves to see the charred exteriors of the cars and to catch sight of each smoke-begrimed faces in the dim light assing about their ancestors. "Great the station lamps. The engineer and fire